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TITLE: WAVE'S POWER-STATION

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS.

Not applicable.

BACKGROUND--FIELD OF INVENTION.

This invention relates to Gydro-electric stations.

BACKGROUND--DESCRIPTION OF PRIOR ART.

There are well-known the gyro-electric stations,
which use flow of water in the rivers and which use
flow in the sea or ocean

SUMMARY

In accordance with the present invention we have to make a wave's pump, pump out water from sea into a reservoir, then have to merge water from the reservoir to gydroturbine which is a gear for generator which produces electricity, then water merges back in the sea, water pumps out from the sea trough a self-cleaning intake

OBJECTS AND ADVANTAGES

Accordingly, besides the objects and advantages of the situation described above, several objects and advantages of the present invention are:

- a) to provide a wave's pump;
- b) to provide a wave's power-station.

DRAWING FIGURES

In the drawings related figures have the same numbers but different alphabetic suffixes.

Fig. 1 shows a principle of work a wave's pumps.

Fig. 2, 2A show an arangement of the wave's pump.

Fig. 3 Shows a plan of an arrangement of the some wave's pumps for water, for air with self-cleaning intakes, pipes.

Fig. 4 shows an arrangement of the pumps, resevoir, tanks for air, pipes.

Fig. 5 shows a common vew of the power-station.

Fig. 6 shows an arrangement of the wave's pump for air.
Figs. 7,8 show an arrangement of the Additional
Embodiments.

DESCRIPTION--Figs 1,3,4,5--Preferred Embodiment.

A preferred embodiment of the present invention is illustrated in Figs 1,3,4,5. There are making some wave's pumps 1(Figs 1,3), which have installed in the sea, ocean, or big lake on the definite depth. There is a special reservoir 16 (Fig. 4) which have installed on supports 27 (Fig4) Pumps 1 (Fig4) pump out water from the sea into reservoir 16(Fig4). There are some self-cleaning intakes 6(Figs 1,3) for protection everything in the sea and for clean water which goes into the wave's pumps. There are pipes 5,8 (Figs 1,3) for give water into wave's pump and give water from wave's pump into reservoir 16 (Fig 4) There are some wave's pumps 24 (Figs 3,4) for pump out air into tanks 26 (Fig 4) for cleaning self-cleaning intakes. There is a pipe 20(Fig 5) by which water gives from reservoir 16 (Fig 5) to gydroturbine 19 (Fig5) , which is a gear for generator 18 (Fig5) which produces electricity. There is a pipe 21(Fig 5) which serves to merge water from gydroturbine 19(Fig5) back into the sea 22 (Fig5). Wires 23 (Fig 5) serve to connect Power-Station 17 (Fig 5) to electrical net.

Figs 2,2A,6 show an arrangement of the wave's pump.

The wave's pump comprises:

A cilindre 1 (Fig 2) which is installed in the sea on the difinite depth. The cilindre has intrance 7 and exit 9(Fig2) for water or air. Inside of the cilindre 1 is a piston 2 (Fig 2) which is connected by rod 3 (Fig 2) with float 4 (Fig 2) The piston 2 has some compression rings 13 (Fig 2)

A fence 12(Fig 2) serves to prevent the float 4(Fig 2) from movement from influence of the waves. A ring 14(Fig 2)serves to strenthen of the fence 12 (Fig 2). A ballast 10 (Fig 2) serves to make a big pressure of water inside of the cilindre.

A pipe 15 (Fig2) serves to give air from tank 26(Fig 4) to self-cleaning intake 6 (Figs 1,2). A pipe 8(Figs 1,2) serves to give water from cilindre 1(Fig 2) into reservoir 16(Fig 4) The pipe 5 (Fig 2) serves to give water wrom self-cleaning intake 6(Fig 2) into cilindre 1 (Fig2). A seal 29 and net 30 (Fig 2) serve to protect interior of cilindre 1 (Fig 2).

The wave's pump 24 (Figs 4,6) for air has same arrangement like wave's pump for water.

Figs. 7,8--Additional Embodiments.

Additional Embodiments are show in Figs. 7,8.

We can place the reservoir 16(Fig 4) and all equipment on the shore and to give water from wave's pumps into reservoir 16 by pipe 28(Fig 7). Reservoir 16 (Fig 8)can have some sections. If waves are to high water goes in the section 1, then pours from section 1 into section 11, then into section 111, etc.Each section can have gydroturbine and Power-Station 17 (Fig 5)

The self-cleaning intake has described in the invention:

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Title: Decrease of loss from the flood.

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OPERATION. Figs 1,2,3,4,5.

When wave 11 (Fig. 1) raises float 4 (Fig. 1,2), float 4 raises the piston 2 (Fig. 1,2). When the piston 2 raises into cylindre 1 (Fig. 1,2) through the self-cleaning intake 6 (Fig. 1,2) and entrance 7 (Fig. 1,2) by pipe 5 (Fig. 1,2) soaks up water. When wave 11 (Fig. 1,2) passes the float 4 (Fig. 1,2) float 4 goes down. The piston 2 (Fig. 1,2) goes down. Weight of the piston 2 and ballast 10 (Fig. 1,2) force out water from cylindre 1 (Fig. 1,2) through the exit 9 (Fig. 1,2) and by pipe 8 into the reservoir 16 (Fig. 1,2,4). When reservoir 16 (Fig. 4,5) come full water by the pipe 20 (Fig. 5) goes into the gydroturbine 19 (Fig. 5) Gydroturbine revolves and revolves the generator 18 (Fig. 5). The generator 18 (Fig. 5) produces electricity After gydroturbine water goes back into the sea 22 by pipe 21 (Fig. 5)

Cylindre 1 (Fig. 1,2) is too high in order to use any level of the water in the sea and any height of the waves.

Thus is working wave's pump 24 (Fig. 4) for air and gives air into the tank 26 (Fig. 4). Then air distributes by distributor among of the all self-cleaning intakes.

In order to raise water higher or make bigger pressure of air we can make weight of the ballast more bigger.